

### **Orientation to Computing-I**

LTP:200

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### **Unit-6 (Version Control)**

- Overview of Git and Github
- Install git and Create a GitHub account
- Create a local git repository
- Add a new file to the repository
- Creating a commit
- Creation of a new branch
- Git Commands



### What is Git and GitHub?

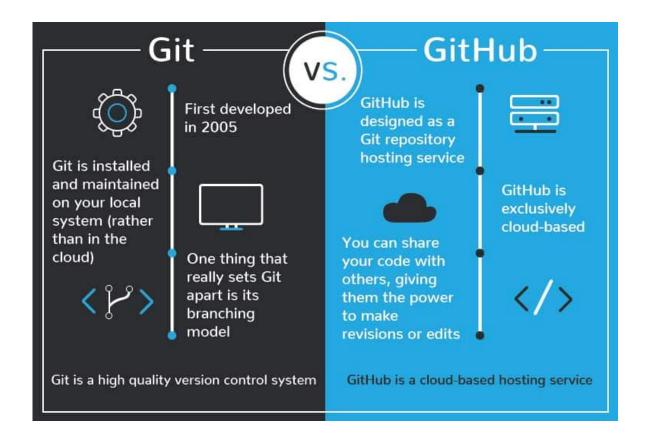
**Git:** Git is a distributed version control system for tracking changes in source code during software development. It is designed for coordinating work among programmers, but it can be used to track changes in any set of files. Its goals include speed, data integrity, and support for distributed, non-linear workflows.

**GitHub**: GitHub is a web-based Git repository hosting service, which offers all of the distributed revision control and source code management (SCM) functionality of Git as well as adding its own features.





# Diff. between Git and GitHub?





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#### Git vs. GitHub comparision

GIT	GITHUB
Installed locally	Hosted in the cloud
First released in 2005	Company launched in 2008
Maintained by The Linux Foundation	Purchased in 2018 by Microsoft
focused on version control and code sharing	Focused on centralized source code hosting
Primarily a command-line tool	Administered through the web
Provides a desktop interface named Git Gui	Desktop interface named GitHub Desktop
No user management features	Built-in user management
Minimal exteral tool configuration features	Active marketplace for tool integration
Competes with Mercurial, Subversion, IBM, Rational Team Concert and ClearCase	Competes with Atlassian Bitbucket and GitLab
Open source licensed	Includes a free tier and pay-for-use tiers

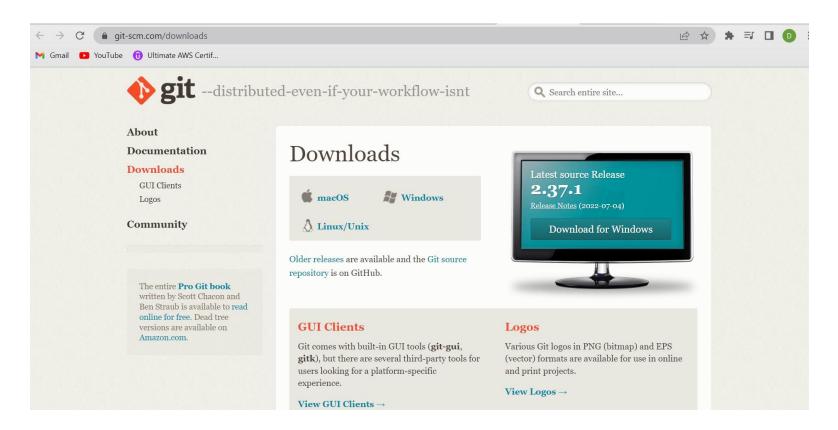
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### **Install Git**

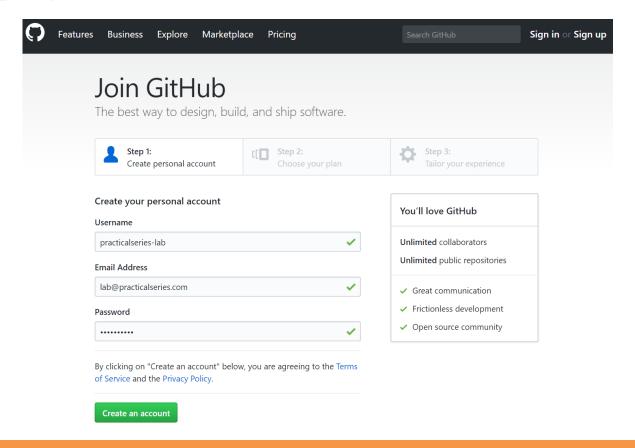
#### https://git-scm.com/downloads





### **Create GitHub Account**

https://github.com/

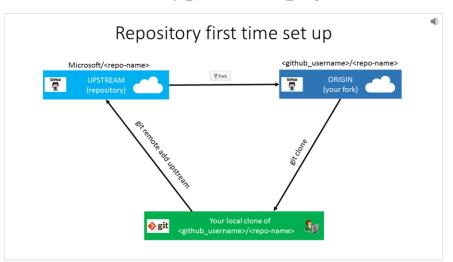


### Create a local git repository



#### Start a new git repository

- Create a directory to contain the project.
- Go into the new directory.
- Type git init.
- Write some code.
- Type git add to add the files (see the typical use page).
- Type git commit.

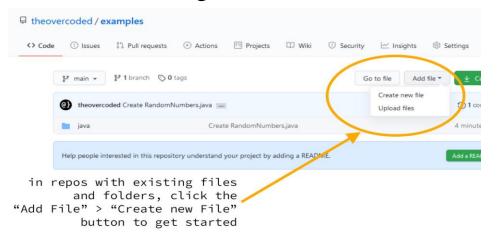




### Add a new file to the repository

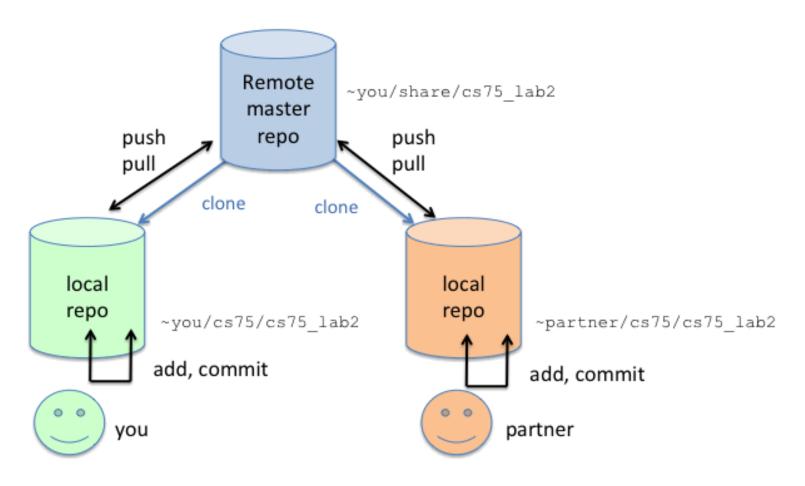
Create your new files or edit existing files in your local project directory.

- Enter git add --all at the command line prompt in your local project directory to add the files or changes to the repository.
- Enter git status to see the changes to be committed.





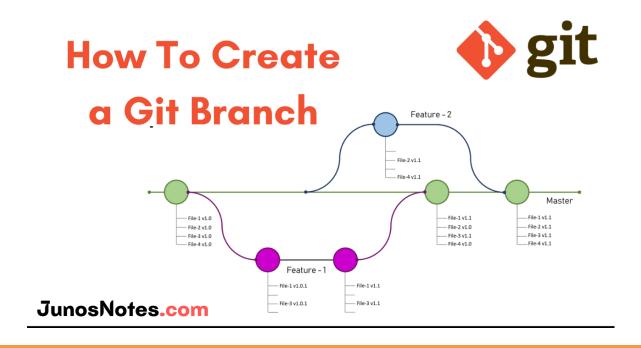
### **Creating a Commit**

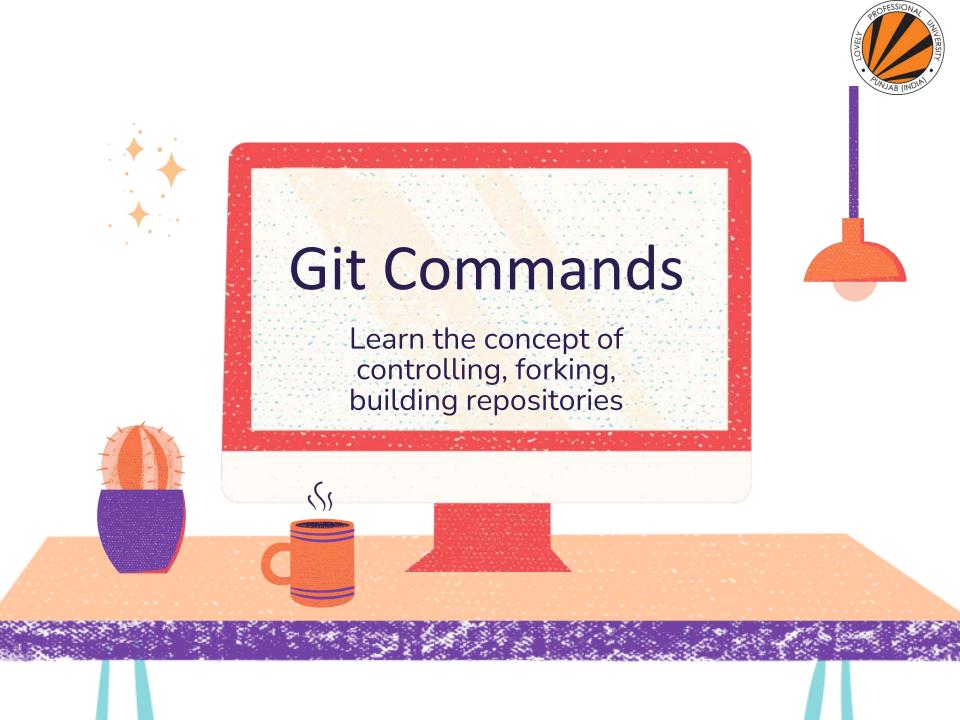




### Creation of a new branch

The git branch command can be used to create a new branch. When you want to start a new feature, you create a new branch off main using git branch new\_branch. Once created you can then use git checkout new\_branch to switch to that branch.









#### Introduce yourself to Git

\$ git config --global user.name {given name}

\$ git config --global user.email {given email}









Run your code editor \$ code.









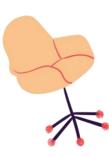








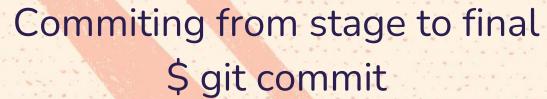
Adding the work to staging area \$ git add {filename}















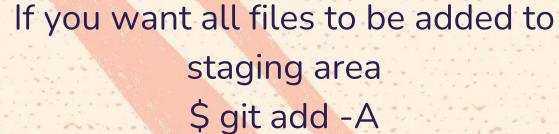


add new file to repository \$ touch {file name}

















Adding comments while inserting commits

\$ git commit -m "your comment"









Undo the work done by mistake in staging area from a file \$ git checkout {filename}







Recovery for multiple files altogether \$ git checkout -f





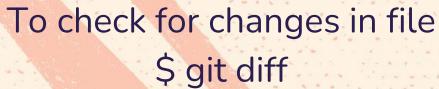


Check for complete logs
\$ git log
Check for complete logs but with
numbered steps
\$ git log -p -{mention no of steps}















Auto commit all files in staging area \$ git commit -a -m "Comment"















Branching into repository

\$ git branch {branch name}

Switching to new branch

\$ git checkout {branchname}



